

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Foldable Baby Carriage

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a folding baby carriage folded so as to be reduced in dimension in the width direction, and more particularly, to a folding baby carriage in which a rear portion of a seating surface is prevented from being dented.

Description of the Background Art

Figs. 1 and 2 show a baby carriage disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 8-58599. Fig. 1 is an opened state of the baby carriage and Fig. 2 is a folded state of the baby carriage. As can be clear when Fig. 1 is compared with Fig. 2, when the baby carriage 1 is folded, four wheels 4 and 6 approach back and forth and from side to side.

The illustrated baby carriage 1 comprises a body 2 mainly constituted by bar-shaped members, and a seat hammock 3 mounted on the body 2 to form a seat. The baby carriage body 2 comprises a pair of front legs 5 having front wheels 4, a pair of rear legs 7 having rear wheels 6, a pair of handrail members 8 positioned above both sides of the seating surface, a pair of inverting members 9 turnably mounted on rear legs 7, and a push bar 10 having an inverted U-shaped configuration, connected to rear end portions of the pair of handrail members 8 and extending upward.

The push bar 10 has a pair of side vertical bars 11 linearly extending in the vertical direction so as to be parallel to each other, and an upper connection member 12 connecting upper ends of the pair of side vertical bars 11. The upper connection member 12 has a pair of rotating members 12a provided so as to receive the side vertical bars 11 and rotate around the side vertical bars 11, and a center member 12b connecting the pair of rotating members 12a. The rotating member 12a and the center member 12b are connected so as to be allowed to be bent as shown in Fig. 2.

A lower frame structure positioned above the four wheels 4 and 6 and forming a seating surface portion of a seat is folded so that the four wheels 4

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and 6 may approach back and forth and from side to side. The inverted U-shaped push bar 10 extending to rise upward from both sides of the seating surface portion is bent forward by protruding the center member 12b forward to reduce the dimension in the width direction, in the folded state shown in Fig. 2.

The seat hammock 3 has a seat portion 3a and a backrest portion 3b. Normally, the seat hammock 3 is made of a sewed cloth and has a core inside.

Fig. 3 is a top view showing the seat portion 3a of the seat hammock 3. The body 2 of the baby carriage comprises a pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 extending back and forth along both sides of a lower surface of the seat portion in order to support the seat portion 3a of the seat hammock 3 from beneath. As the baby carriage 1 is folded, the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 approach each other.

In order to implement the above folding operation, the front portions of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 are connected by a bending link member 15 and rear portions are connected by a flexible belt 16. In the opened state of the baby carriage 1, the bending link member 15 takes a linear state to support the front portion of the seat portion 3a from beneath. In the meantime, in the folded state of the baby carriage 1, the bending link member 15 is bent upward so that the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 approach each other.

In the opened state of the baby carriage 1, the belt 16 is pulled by the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 and becomes in a tight state to support the rear portion of the seat portion 3a from beneath. In the meantime, in the folded state of the baby carriage 1, since the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 13 and 14 approach each other, the belt 16 becomes in a loose state.

According to the baby carriage disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 8-58599, the rear portion of the seat portion 3a of the seat hammock 3 is supported by the flexible belt 16. When a child is seated in the seat and weighs the rear portion of the seat portion 3a, the belt 16 is curved downward by the weight.

Therefore, while the baby carriage is used, the rear portion of the seat portion 3a is dented. As a result, the posture of the child cannot be

appropriately maintained and a spine could be awkwardly bent or an abdomen could be pressed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide a folding baby carriage folded so as to be reduced in dimension in the width direction, capable of stably supporting a seating surface of the baby carriage in an opened state and appropriately supporting a seated posture of a child.

10 A folding baby carriage according to the present invention is folded so as to be reduced in a dimension in the width direction comprises a pair of seating surface supporting side bars extending back and forth along both sides of a seating surface in order to support the seating surface from beneath. Each seating surface supporting side bar has a rigid inward extending portion extending toward the inside so as to support the seating
15 surface from beneath.

Since the rigid inward extending portion stably supports the seating surface from beneath, the seating surface is not dented so that the seated posture of the child can be appropriately maintained. Especially, in view of prevention of being dented at the rear portion of the seating surface, the
20 inward extending portion preferably extends from a rear portion of the seating surface supporting side bar to the inside.

Preferably, each seating surface supporting side bar integrally has the inward extending portion. The seating surface supporting side bar may be constituted by a member different from that of the inward extending portion.
25 In this case also, when both are integrally constituted, its rigidity is increased. As a result, the seating surface can be stably supported.

According to one embodiment, the inward extending portion is formed by bending a rear end portion of the seating surface supporting side bar to the inside in the shape of horseshoe. According to the seating surface
30 supporting side bar having such configuration, the seating surface can be stably supported with a very simple structure.

As one example of a concrete embodiment, the baby carriage comprises a rear leg having a rear wheel, an inverting member turnably connected to the rear leg through a connection pin, provided along the rear leg above the
35 connection pin in an opened state, and provided along the rear leg below the

connection pin in a folded state, and a connection member turnably connected to the inverting member. Preferably, the seating surface supporting side bar and the connection member are fixed, and a portion extending backward of the seating surface supporting side bar beyond the connection member has been bent in the shape of horseshoe.

Preferably, a distance between the pair of inward extending portions positioned at right and left sides of the baby carriage in the opened state has a dimension corresponding to a distance in which the pair of seating surface supporting side bars approach each other in accordance with a folding operation. Such dimensional relation does not hinder the folding operation.

According to one embodiment, the baby carriage comprises a plate-shaped seating surface core forming the seating surface. Preferably, the seating surface core is connected to the pair of seating surface supporting side bars. According to such constitution, since the position of the seating surface core can be fixed and stably supported by the inward extending portion from beneath, the position of the seating surface can be surely stabilized. In this case, the seating surface core is preferably connected to the inward extending portion of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars.

In the above case, the seating surface core and the pair of seating surface supporting side bars are connected through a belt, for example. In addition, the baby carriage preferably comprises a bending link member connecting front portions of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars. The bending link member has a center link bar and a pair of side link bars provided so as to be allowed to be bent. The seating surface core is preferably connected to the center link bar.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a baby carriage disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 8-58599;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a folded state of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a top view showing a seat portion of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a baby carriage according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a back view showing a folded state of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 4;

5 Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a connection portion between a side vertical bar, a rear leg and a seating surface supporting side bar;

Fig. 7 is a view showing a state of the connection portion shown in Fig. 6 on the way to a folding operation;

10 Fig. 8 is a view showing a folded state of the connection portion shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a seating surface core;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing a back surface of the seating surface core; and

15 Fig. 11 is a plan view showing a mounted state of the seating surface core and a pair of seating surface supporting side bars.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

One embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to the drawings hereinafter. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a baby carriage 20 and Fig. 5 is a back view showing a folded state thereof.

20 The illustrated baby carriage 20 is folded so that four wheels 21 and 22 approach each other back and forth and from side to side. As a basic frame structure, the baby carriage 20 comprises a pair of front legs 23 having front wheels 21, a pair of rear legs 24 having rear wheels 22, a pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25 extending back and forth along
25 both sides of a seating surface in order to support the seating surface from beneath, a pair of handrail members 29 positioned above both sides of the seating surface, an inverted U-shaped push bar 40 extending to rise upward from both sides of the seating surface portion, a connection member 27
30 connecting the pair of front legs 23, a connection member 28 connecting the pair of rear legs 24, a front guard member 30 extending across the pair of handrail members, and a bending link member 26 connecting front ends of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25.

35 In order to implement a folding movement of the baby carriage 20, an upper end portion of the front wheel 23 and an upper end portion of the rear

leg 24 are turnably connected to the handrail member 29, respectively. When the baby carriage 20 is folded, the front and rear wheels 21 and 22 approach each other.

5 The front end portion of the seating surface supporting side bar 25 is turnably connected to the front leg 23 and a rear end portion thereof is turnably connected to an inverting member 31 through a connection member 32 and a connection axis 46 (Figs. 6 through 8).

10 The inverted U-shaped push bar 40 comprises a pair of side vertical bars 41 extending to rise upward from both sides of the seating surface portion and a middle bar 43 connecting the pair of side vertical bars 41. A cover member 42 is mounted on an upper portion of each side vertical bar 41. A rear end portion of the handrail member 29 is turnably connected to the side vertical bar 41 through a connection axis 47. Although a description is made in detail later, a lower end portion of the side vertical bar 41 is
15 turnably connected to the inverting member 31 through the connection axis 46. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, a back surface belt 33 connects the pair of side vertical bars 41 so as to support a backrest portion of a seat hammock (not shown) from behind.

The bending link member 26 connecting the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25 is provided so as to be allowed to be bent upwardly
20 so that the right-and-left wheels may approach to reduce a dimension in the width direction at the time of a folding operation. More specifically, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the bending link member 26 has a center link bar 26a and a pair of side link bars 26b which are connected so as to be allowed
25 to be bent, and an outer end portion of each side link bar 26a can be turned around the seating surface supporting side bar 25.

Like the bending link member 26, the connection member 28 connecting the pair of rear legs 24 and the connection member 27 connecting the pair of front legs 23 are provided so as to be allowed to be bent. The front guard member 30 connecting the pair of handrail members
30 29 is formed of a flexible material so that the right-and-left ends thereof can approach each other in accordance with the folding operation.

Referring to Figs. 6 through 8, a description is made of a connection structure between the side vertical bar 41 of the push bar 40, the rear leg 24
35 and the seating surface supporting side bar 25. Besides, a description is

made of a configuration of the seating surface supporting side bar 25. Fig. 6 shows an opened state of the baby carriage, Fig. 7 shows a state on the way to the folding operation and Fig. 8 shows a folded state thereof.

5 The connection member 32 is fixed to the rear end portion of the seating surface supporting side bar 25. As can be clear from Fig. 6, the seating surface supporting side bar 25 integrally has an inward extending portion 25a which extends inward, at a rear portion thereof. More specifically, the portion extending backward beyond the connection member 32 has been bent in a horseshoe shape to form the inward extending portion 25a. The inward extending portion 25a supports the seating surface from beneath. Since the rear portion of the seating surface is stably supported by the rigid inward extending portion 25a of the seating surface supporting side bar 25, there is no dented portion at the rear portion of the seating surface so that a posture of a child seated in the seat of the baby carriage can be appropriately maintained. The inward extending portions 25a of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars approach each other in accordance with the folding operation of the baby carriage. It is necessary to appropriately select a distance between the right and left inward extending portions 25a so as not to hinder the folding operation and to reduce the dimension in the width direction in the folded state as much as possible. More specifically, the distance of the pair of inward extending portions 25a positioned in the opened state of the baby carriage has a dimension corresponding to a distance in which the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25 approach each other in accordance with the folding operation. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 5, the right and left inward extending portions 25a are in very close contact with each other in the folded state of the baby carriage.

The inverting member 31 is turnably mounted on each rear leg 24 through a connection pin. In the opened state of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 6, the inverting member 31 is positioned above the connection pin along the rear leg 24 and in the folded state of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 8, the inverting member 31 is positioned below the connection pin along the rear leg 24.

The lower end portion of the side vertical bar 41 of the push bar 40 is turnably connected to an edge portion of the inverting member 31 through

the connection axis 46. As can be clear when Figs. 6 through 8 are compared, the connection axis 46 turnably connects the rear end portion of the seating surface supporting side bar 25, the edge portion of the inverting member 31 and the lower end portion of the side vertical bar 41.

5 A slide member 34 which can be slid in the vertical direction is provided at the lower end portion of the side vertical bar 41 of the push bar 40. The slide member 34 is connected to an operation button 45 (see Fig. 4) provided in the middle bar 43 of the push bar 40 through a wire passing through the push bar 40 so as to be operated by the operation button 45.
10 When the operation button is operated, the slide member 34 can be moved upward. In addition, the slide member 34 is always forced downward by a spring although it is not shown.

In the opened state of the baby carriage shown in Fig. 6, the slide member 34 engages with the inverting member 31 to inhibit the movement
15 of the inverting member 31. When the baby carriage is folded, the operation button 45 is operated to move the slide member 34 upward and the engagement between the slide member 34 and the inverting member 31 is released.

The baby carriage preferably has a seat core 60 as shown in Fig. 9.
20 The seat core 60 is mounted on a body of the baby carriage and comprises a seating surface core 61 and a backrest surface core 62 which are connected so as to be allowed to be bent. The seating surface core 61 has a center portion 61a and a pair of side portions 61b which are connected so as to be allowed to be bent, so that the dimension in the width direction can be
25 reduced at the time of folding operation. The pair of side portions 61b are turned in the direction shown by an arrow A in the drawing when the baby carriage is folded.

Fig. 10 shows a back surface of the seating surface core 61. As shown in Fig. 10, a rear belt 63 and a front belt 65 are mounted on the back surface
30 of the seating surface core 61. The rear belt 63 is mounted on the seating surface core 61 through a rivet 64, for example and has loop portions 63a at both sides thereof. The front belt 65 is also mounted on the seating surface core 61 through a rivet, for example and forms a loop portion 65b by fastening a set button 65a.

35 Fig. 11 is a plan view showing a mounted state of the seating surface

core 61 and the seating surface supporting side bar 25. As shown in Fig. 11, the inward extending portions 25a of the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25 are inserted into the loop portions 63a positioned at both side ends of the rear belt 63, and the center link bar 26a of the bending link member 26 is inserted into the loop portion 65a of the front belt 65.

As described above, the seating surface core 61 is connected to the pair of seating surface supporting side bars 25 through a belt, for example and the seating surface core 61 is stably supported by the pair of inward extending portions 25a from beneath, whereby the position of the seating surface formed by the seating surface core 61 can be surely stabilized.

Although one embodiment of the present invention was described with reference to the drawings, the above described and illustrated embodiment only shows the present invention illustratively. Therefore, various kinds of modifications and variations can be added within the same scope or an equivalent scope as in the present invention. Some of them are illustratively listed and described hereinafter.

(1) According to the illustrated embodiment, the inward extending portion which stably supports the rear portion of the seating surface was formed by bending the rear end portion of the seating surface supporting side bar in the shape of horseshoe. However, the present invention is not limited to the shape of horseshoe and various configurations can be applied as long as they extend toward the inside and can support the seating surface from beneath.

(2) The inward extending portion may be constituted by a member different from that of the seating surface supporting side bar. In this case, it is preferable that the inward extending portion is integrally fixed to the seating surface supporting side bar.